

SWAVESEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

For the Year 1906,

BY

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Swavesey Rural District Council.

REPORT.

I beg leave to communicate to the Swavesey Rural District Council my Annual Report for the year 1906 on “ the conditions affecting health in the District and . . . the means for improving those conditions,” and in addressing myself to this task I have to point out to the Council that by the “ Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health,” issued by the Local Government Board, November 1906, I am directed to discuss prescribed subjects in definite order, and give information which may seem superfluous to the Council. The following extract from the Memorandum will make clear the intention of the Local Government Board :—

“ As subjects concerning which the Board desire to obtain through Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health, not only definite General information, but record also of particular changes of condition that may have occurred incidently or by action of the local authority, the following deserve to be especially borne in mind :—

“ Physical features and general character of the District.

“ The chief occupations of the inhabitants and the influence of any particular occupation on Public Health.

“ House accommodation, especially for the working classes : its adequacy and fitness for habitation. Sufficiency of open space about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings. Supervision over erection of new houses. Action under the Housing of the Working Classes' Act.

“ Sewerage and Drainage : its sufficiency in all parts of the District. Condition of sewers and house drains. Method or methods of disposal of sewage. Localities where improvements are needed.

“Pollution of rivers and streams in the District—the sources and nature of such pollution, and any action taken to check it.

“Excrement disposal : system in vogue ; defects, if any.

“Removal and disposal of house refuse –whether by public scavenger or occupiers : frequency and method

“Water supply of the district or its several parts: its source (from public service or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution.

“Places over which the Council have supervision, *e. g.*, lodging houses, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, factories and workshops, and offensive trades.

“Schools, especially public elementary schools, sanitary conditions of, including water supply, action taken in relation to the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease.

“Byelaws, steps taken for their enforcements, any need of amendment or of further byelaws.

“Nuisances : proceedings for their abatement—any remaining unabated.

“Methods of dealing with infectious diseases : notification ; isolation hospital accommodation and its sufficiency ; disinfection.

“With regard to such points it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Board and of the County Council as well as of the Council of the District, and that a statement of the local circumstances and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies.”

“Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which came into force on January 1st, 1902, requires that the Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall on his annual report to them—report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his annual report or so much of it as deals with this subject to the Secretary of State.”

Vital Statistics.

Inasmuch as a decrease in the population is governed by emigration rather than by the relation of birth-rate and death-rate as is the natural increase there is no certain factor by which the population can be estimated, and as there is no reason to suppose there is sufficient material alteration to vitiate the substantial accuracy of statistical calculations based upon the results of the enumeration of the population at the Census of 1901, I use these figures as the basis of calculations of vital statistics which are as follows:—

The total number of deaths registered is 44. To this number must be added 3 which have occurred in the Union Workhouse and 2 in Addenbroke's Hospital of persons belonging to the District. The corrected number is 49, equal to a death-rate from all diseases of 19·85 per thousand living per annum. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 16·4. The death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1906 is given as 15·4 in the summary of the Registrar General contained in the appendix to his Report for the last quarter of the year, and is the lowest on record.

In the group of epidemic diseases one death from Diarrhoea and one from Puerperal Fever have occurred during the year.

Influenza has caused two deaths.

The total number of births registered is 56 equal to a birth rate of 22·7 per thousand living per annum. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 19·5. The birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1906 is given as 27·0 per 1000, and is lower than the rate in any other year on record.

Infantile mortality as represented by the ratio of deaths of children under one year of age to 1000 registered births is 89. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 96 per 1000.

The total deaths and annual death rate for this Registration sub-district, after distribution of deaths in Public Institutions, are as follows:—

SUB-DISTRICT	Registered Deaths.	Share of Workhouse	Adden-brooke's Hospital	Cambs. Asylum	Corrected Totals	Death Rate
Swavesey	44	3	2	...	49	19·85

As compared with last year the birth rate has gone up and the death rate has gone down—this is a much more satisfactory state of things.

Diarrhœa.

One death from Diarrhœa has been registered during the year.

Phthisis.

The number of deaths from Phthisis among persons belonging to the district is 8 ; the death rate from this disease is 3·24 per thousand.

Cancer.

The number of deaths due to Cancer among persons belonging to the district is 6 ; the death rate from this disease is 2·8 per thousand.

The following table shows the deaths and death rate from Diarrhœa, Phthisis, and Cancer respectively among persons belonging to the district during the ten years, 1896-1905.

	DIARRHŒA.		PHTHISIS.		CANCER.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1896.	1	1·09	1	0·37	6	0·22
1897.	0	0·37	5	1·88	2	0·75
1898.	0	0·00	6	2·29	6	2·29
1899.	0	0·00	3	1·17	6	2·34
1900.	0	0·00	4	1·59	3	1·19
1901.	0	0·00	4	1·62	1	0·40
1902.	0	0·00	3	1·21	6	1·21
1903.	0	0·00	3	1·21	5	2·43
1904.	0	0·00	4	1·62	2	0·81
1905.	0	0·00	9	5·89	3	0·18
Average for Years 1906-1905.	0·1	0·37	4·2	1·6	3·9	0·44

Disease Incidence,**Disease Incidence.**

Diseases of an infectious character has been a little less prevalent than during the previous year. The number of cases notified during the year is 7, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 2·9. The number of cases notified each year during the previous ten years are as follows :—18 in 1896, 8 in 1897, 4 in 1898, 10 in 1899, 11 in 1900, 11 in 1901, 8 in 1902, 5 in 1903, 9 in 1904, and 9 in 1905—Total, 93.

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox has been notified in the district during the year, nor in any year since the district was constituted (1895).

Five cases (none fatal) of Scarlet Fever have been notified during the year, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 2.03. Scarlet Fever

One case of Scarlet Fever occurred at Swavesey, 24th October. A young woman aged 20 years, school teacher in a neighbouring district, came to visit her parents at Swavesey, as was her practice every week end, and was taken ill at her parents' house, having incepted the disease at her place of occupation.

Four cases in three households occurred at Lolworth between December 3rd and 6th. The source of infection could not be traced with absolute certainty, but there is good reason to think that it came from a village in a neighbouring district.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, and the number of deaths registered in the district during each of the ten years, 1896—1895, are set out in the following table :—

Cases :—15 in 1896, 2 in 1897, 0 in 1898, 5 in 1899, 6 in 1900, 0 in 1901, 5 in 1902, 2 in 1903, 5 in 1904 and 5 in 1905—Total 45.
Deaths :—1 in 1896, 0 in 1898, 1 in 1899, 1 in 1904 and 1 in 1905—Total, 4.

The mean case rate per annum 1.8, mean mortality rate 0.16.

No case of Diphtheria has been notified during the year.

Diphtheria.

No case of Typhoid Fever has been notified during the year.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths registered in the district during the ten years 1896—1905 are as follows :

Cases :—0 in 1896, 0 in 1897, 0 in 1898, 0 in 1899, 1 in 1900, 2 in 1901, 2 in 1902, 1 in 1903, 1 in 1904 and 1 in 1905—Total 8.
Deaths—none The mean case rate is 3.2.

One case of Erysipelas has been notified during the year.

Erysipelas.

One case of Puerperal Fever has been notified during the year.

Puerperal
Fever.

Physical Features & General Character of the District

The Rural District of Swavesey comprises six villages, which vary in altitude above ordnance datum from 18 feet at Swavesey to 124 feet at Lolworth. Several of the villages rest on the Old River Gravels overlying Oxford and Kimeridge Clay, notably Physical
Features

Swavesey, from which the water supply of the village is obtained. This village is liable to floods owing to the backing up of the waters of the Ouse.

The manufacture of milk cheeses, and the exportation of milk is an important industry in the district; but the larger number of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

House Accommodation.

House Accommodation.

The house accommodation in the district, especially for the working classes, is generally adequate and is chiefly of the old-fashioned thatched type, but not therefore on that account insalubrious, for the thatched cottage if in good repair and with cleanly surroundings, is generally more comfortable and healthy a dwelling than its brick and slate substitute. There are, however, a few still existing which are in a bad state of repair, in regard to which action will be taken in due course; others have on account of their dilapidation ceased to be re-occupied (as at Fendrayton), and others (as at Over) have been re-built. The sufficiency of open space about houses, except in a few instances, is adequate, and the cleanliness of the surroundings varies according to the character of the inhabitants. In all the villages the houses are having new drains and old drains are being trapped.

There is no official supervision over the erection of new houses, but in every instance the sanitary conditions are approved by the Sanitary Inspector before occupancy.

It is worth the consideration of the Council, whether they should take advantage of the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900 and 1903, which amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the better housing of the rural populations.

On account of the visit of a Local Government Board Inspector, the Inspector of Nuisances has been required to make a systematic inspection of all dwelling-houses and other premises, and I must say that he has responded most promptly and energetically to the demand made upon him, and I venture to express the hope that he will receive the support of the Council in his efforts.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Sewerage and
Drainage.

There is no system of Sewerage in the distrfet, but at Swavesey the surface drains are sewerized and discharge into an open ditch at the Bridge, which crosses the main street and thence to the river; the sewage passes away fairly quickly through the village in flood-time, but in summer there is considerable nuisance, and the debouchment into the main drain should be much lower down; a new sewer is really required between Bovworth End and the Bridge, for complaints are being continually made on account of nuisance caused by the present drainage system; but it is to be hoped that some early action will be taken in regard to it, as the Inspector of Local Government Board at his recent visit noted many defects. During the year Wayman's lane ditch has been partly filled up and socketed pipe drain and cesspool substituted.

Over is making more improvement than Swavesey in the matter of drainage. Some new sewers have been laid in the Swavesey Road End, and orders have been given for more new sewers in the year 1907.

Very great improvements have been made in regard to the drainage of inhabited houses in the villages of Boxworth, Lolworth and Conington.

Bell Traps are dangerous to health on account of their weakness, their facility of displacement and their liability to blockage, and therefore, should in all cases be removed. Gulley traps must be used in every instance.

All houses should be required to be provided with trapped drains, for at present most of the houses are without any drains whatever, with the result that the ground is becoming saturated with organic filth.

Excrement Disposal.

Excrement
Disposal

Excrement disposal is chiefly by privy pits, and in a few instances by trough or pail closets; the pit privies are being gradually abolished in favour of the above-mentioned type. The faecal matter is disposed of on garden ground, but in some instances there is not sufficient ground round the house and the occupiers have not any garden for this disposal. I strongly recommend a scavengers' cart be employed to collect twice a week and in some cases one cart would be enough for two villages.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

Removal of House Refuse. The house refuse is disposed of by the occupiers, temporarily in ashpits which in many instances are too near the dwellings, but these receptacles are being gradually abolished and the refuse applied directly on garden ground; in these cases ashbins with proper doors and coverings are substituted, but this measure is in some instances not possible for want of adequate space. I recommend the Council to consider the question of introducing a systematic scheme of scavengering in the larger villages.

Water Supply.

Water Supply. The villages in the district obtain their supply chiefly from shallow wells and ponds. At Church End, Swavesey, the supply is mainly from private wells, but at Middle Watch and Boxworth End the public pumps have again been a source of trouble, and the pumps had to be locked for limited periods during several weeks to prevent waste.

Parish Pumps at Swavesey and Over have been repaired during the year.

Places over which the Council have supervision.

Inspections. Inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops has been attempted under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, although Regulations under this Order have been in force in the District since 1st January, 1900, but in consideration of the very short period during which the cows are in the sheds, a little more leniency may be granted than in urban districts. Considering, however, the importance of the dairy industry in the district, I am pleased some inspection is being carried out.

Slaughterhouses are periodically inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances; some have been found unsatisfactory and have been dealt with by the Inspector.

Factories and Workshops.

Factories and Workshops. The Factories and Workshops Acts, 1901, imposes several new and important powers and duties on the District Council.

FACTORIES.—There are no non-textile factories in the district where more than forty persons are employed.

WORKSHOPS.—The number of workshops at present are recorded in a Register. The Workshops are inspected from time to time.

Bakehouses:—Eight bakehouses have been inspected during the year, and the special regulations contained in the Act have been enforced. There is no underground bakehouse in the district.

Nuisances.

Nuisances of various kinds as indicated in the Inspector's Table in the appendix to this report are being dealt with.

Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.

The methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases are by notification, followed with enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or by both, according to the importance of the cases.

There is no isolation hospital available ; advice is therefore given to householders to carry out isolation of cases in their own homes as far as practicable. The School Authorities are informed of the households in which Infectious Diseases have appeared, with a request to exclude all the members until they are free from infection ; but where epidemic influence shows a tendency to spread, the schools are asked to be closed. In this regard in consequence of the presence of Scarlet Fever at Swavesey and Lolworth, the schools were closed for several weeks and thoroughly disinfected.

In threatened outbreaks of Diphtheria prophylactic doses of Antitoxin are recommended for the protection of all persons known to have been exposed to the chances of infection, and bacterial examination of rubbings from the throats and nasal passages of all known "Contacts" is recommended for the discovery of any unsuspected case of the disease.

At the conclusion of a case, the infected rooms and the articles contained therein are disinfected by aerial disinfectants, but there is no machinery in the district for disinfection by heat or steam.

Negotiations are in progress with the Rural District Council of Chesterton for the reception of cases of infectious diseases into the Isolation Hospital belonging to the latter.

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, have not yet been adopted.

All the above remarks, together with the table of Statistics required by the local Government Board, and the Inspector's Record of work, I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Rural District Council.

BUSHELL ANNINGSON.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the Swavesey Rural District Council.

OF THE SANITARY WORK COMPLETED IN THE YEAR 1906.

Number of Parishes inspected	...	...	...	6
Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected	...	...	...	211
Re-Inspection of Houses, Premises, &c.,	...	...	...	170
Cases of Overcrowding reported and abated	...	...	...	1
Dilapidated houses reported	...	...	...	1
Dwellings Disinfected after illness of an infectious character	...	...	...	4
House Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, &c.	...	...	...	94
Pail Closets substituted for privies	...	...	...	13
Offensive Ditches cleaned...	...	...	...	0
Unwholesome Water, &c.	...	...	...	0
Accumulation of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other refuse removed	...	...	...	54
Swine Nuisances abated	...	...	...	4
Parish Pumps repaired	...	...	...	1
Parish Ponds cleaned out	...	...	...	2

(Signed),

F. G. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.V.S.,

Inspector.

TABLE I.
For the SWAVESY RURAL DISTRICT.

Table shewing Vital Statistics for the year 1906 and the antecedent ten years.

YEAR.	Population—Estimated to the middle of the year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		AT ALL AGES.						
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896... ..	2700	55	20·3	4	73	33	12·2	...	...	7	40	14·8
1897... ..	2654	47	17·7	4	85	26	9·8	...	...	3	29	10·9
1898... ..	2611	55	21·0	7	127	44	16·9	...	...	2	46	17·6
1899... ..	2651	55	21·4	6	109	42	16·4	None in District	None in District	4	46	17·9
1900... ..	2504	46	18·3	7	152	39	15·5			5	44	17·5
1901... ..	2468	43	17·4	4	93	32	12·9	None in District	None in District	7	39	15·8
1902... ..	2468	61	24·7	1	16	34	13·7			3	37	15·0
1903... ..	2468	38	15·4	5	131	41	16·6	...	...	3	44	17·8
1904... ..	2468	48	19·4	2	41	32	12·9	...	...	3	35	14·1
1905... ..	2468	45	18·07	6	133	54	20·1	..	...	2	56	22·7
Averages for years 1896—1905..	2576	49	19·5	5	96	38	19·8	...	...	4	42	16·4
1906.....	2468	56	22·7	5	89	44	17·8	...	...	5	49	19·8

* Rates calculated at per 1000 of estimated population.

GENERAL NOTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The Public Institutions taken into account for the purpose of this and the following tables are the Union Workhouse, Hemingford Grey, and the County Asylum, Fulborn.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).....14,397.

Total population at all ages	2468	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	643	
Average number of persons per house	3·8	

TABLE II is omitted by the direction of the Local Government Board as needless for small and undivided Districts.

TABLE III.

SWAVESEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	5	..	..	3	2	..	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	7	..	..	3	2	2	..

NOTE.—There is no Hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases.

Causes of Death at several age periods during the year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district
				At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upward	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12			
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers {	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cholera. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa(See notes on next page)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis(See notes on next page)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	
Other tubercular diseases	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Cancer, malignant disease	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases & accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not certified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	17	1	...	...	...	1	15	...
All causes	49	5	1	1	3	12	27	...			

See Notes on next page.

TABLE V.
SWAVESEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1906.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes	Certified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria : Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœal	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhœa, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Congenital Defects ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuber- culous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1				1	2					1	1					5

Population.
Estimated to middle of 1906.
2468.

Births in the year. { 56

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—49.

NOTES TO TABLE IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and of 9-15 of Table III.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situate within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-Residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a) entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total number of deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera nostras.
 In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhœa" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhœal diseases" in Table V.
 Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well defined disease should be included under the latter.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever," should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumor, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer, Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under the "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."